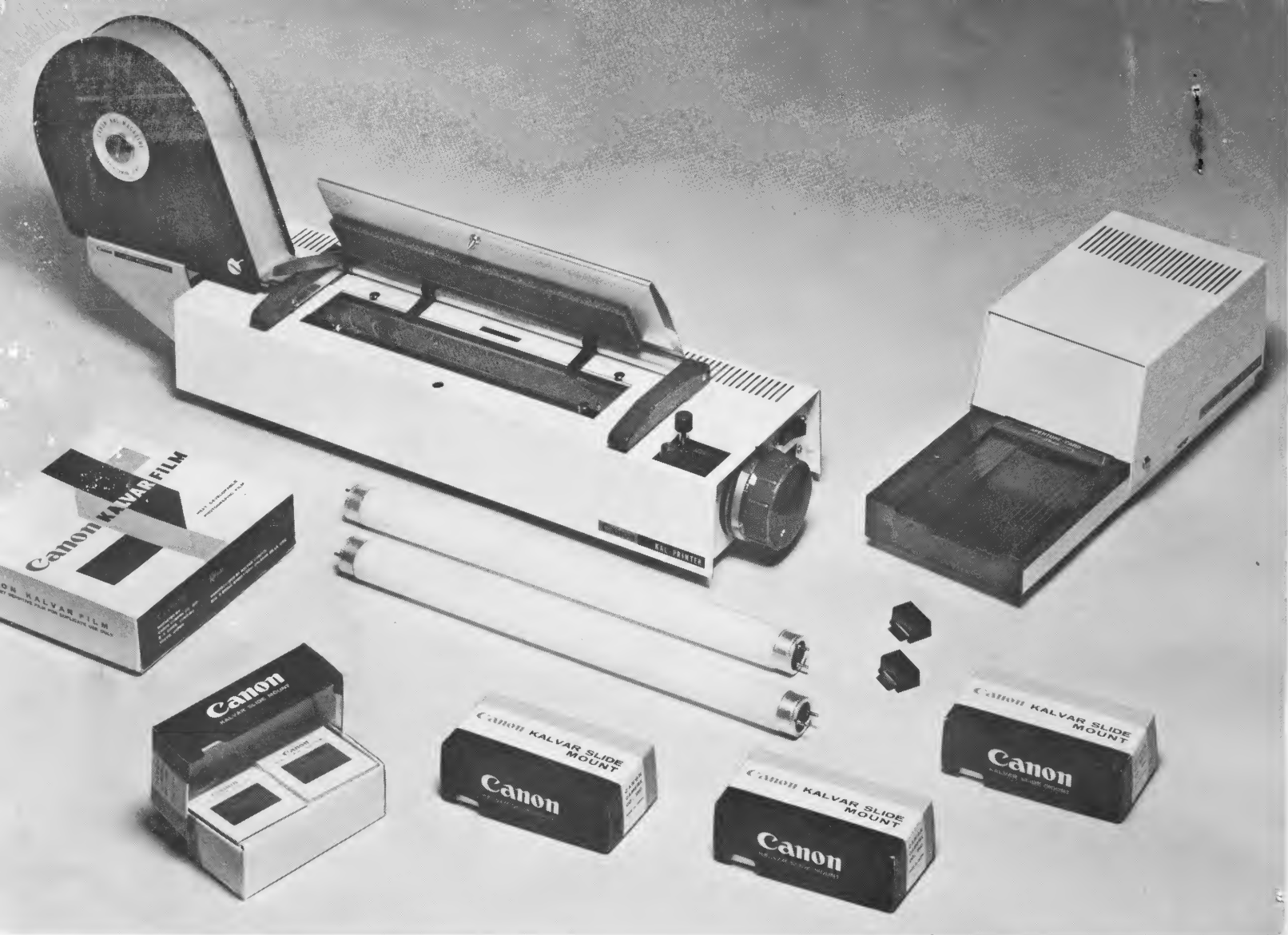
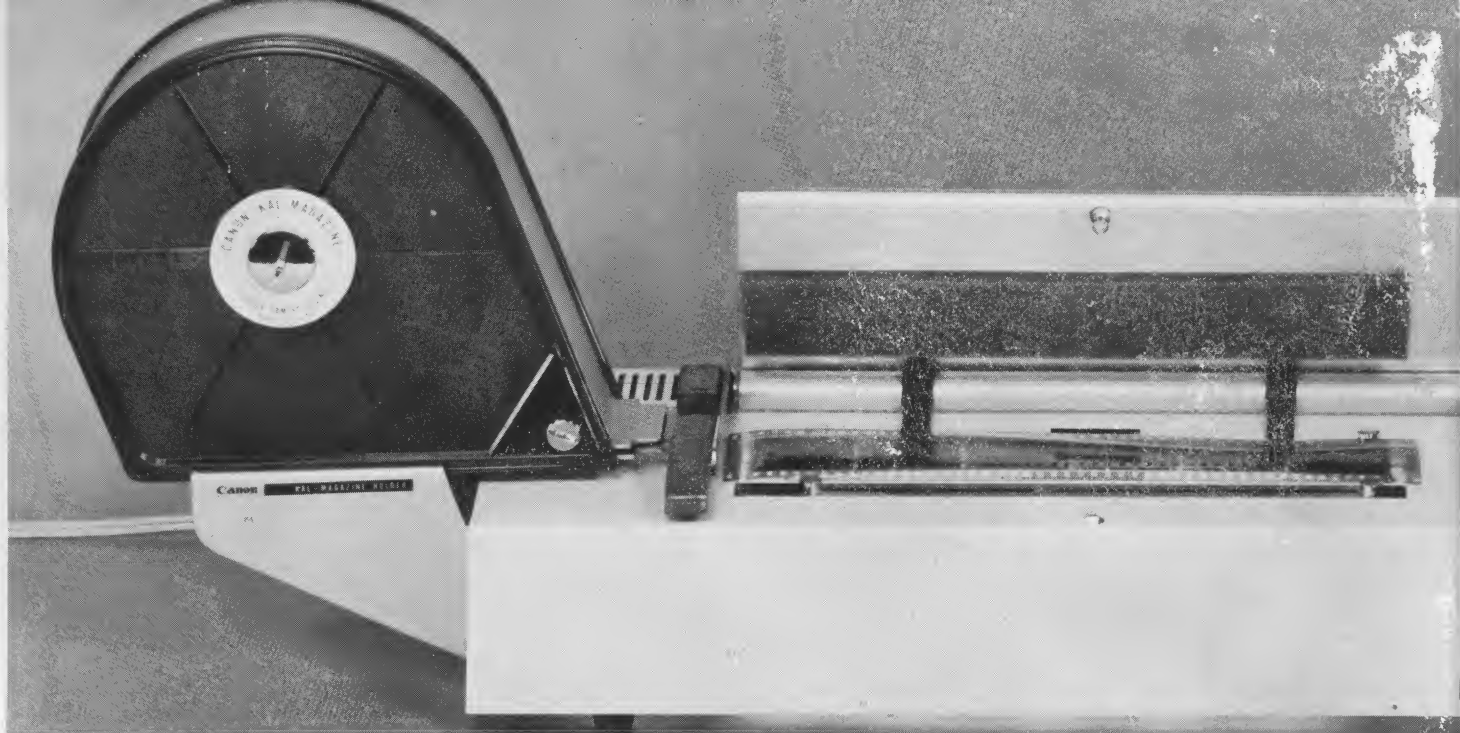




Canon
KALVAR

SLIDE MAKER



Reprinted from POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY. Copyright 1966, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company.

Instant b&w slides from negatives, b&w negatives from color slides

CANON/KALVAR SYSTEM

By NORMAN ROTHCHILD

Photographs by the author

Here is a slide-making system that works like magic. It requires no darkroom, no chemicals; you can work it right on your living room table. It can make black-and-white transparencies from black-and-white negatives; black-and-white positives from unmasked Agfacolor, Gevacolor, Fujicolor, and similar negatives; or black-and-white negatives from color transparencies. For business and industrial users, it permits rapid production of microfilm aperture cards.

The setup consists of two units: a printer and a developer. The printer has a magazine that holds up to 550 feet of Kalvar 35-mm film. Since this film is sensitive only to ultraviolet, you can operate in ordinary room light, though exposure to fluorescents should be limited. The printer has special ultraviolet lamps to make the exposure. While you place the original and Kalvar film in contact, a yellow filter shields the UV light.

The actual length of exposure required depends on the density of the original. Making a negative from a slide takes five to ten minutes, we found. Conversely, making a slide from a normal negative took us about two minutes, but if the original was overexposed and dense, as long as five minutes. On the other hand, one minute served for a thin negative. Instructions stipulate that unmasked negatives require two to three times as much exposure. Negatives with a yellow-orange mask cannot be printed. The printer has a built-in timer. Up to six full-frame 35-mm negatives can be exposed at one time on the light platen. They need not be cut: the developing unit accepts film in long strips.

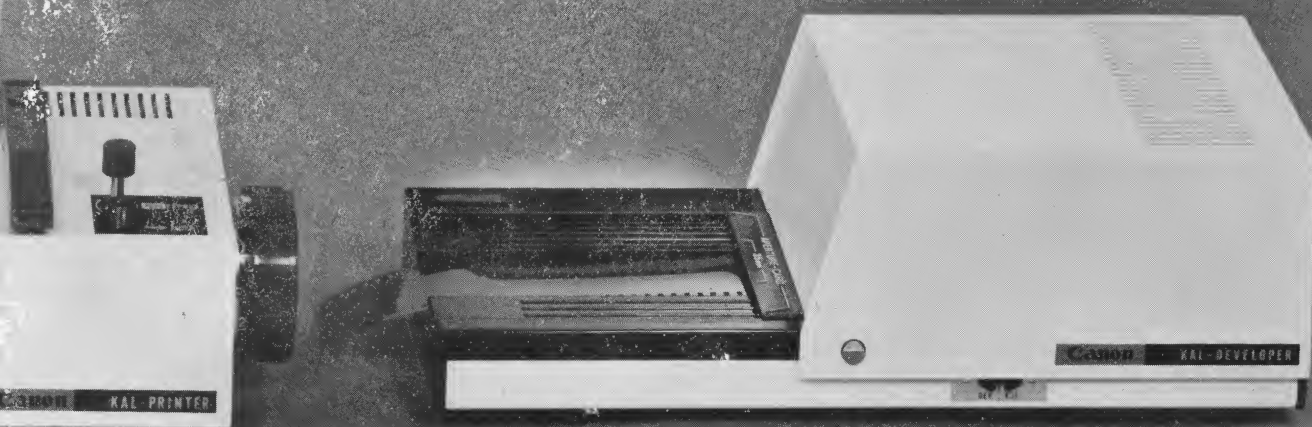
The latter swallows any length of film at one end, feeds it through in a continuous operation, and passes it out at the other end. The film can then be fixed by exposing it in the printer once again for about 20 seconds. Transparencies can then be bound in the convenient self-adhesive Canon/Kalvar mounts, ready for a show. Or, if you have a negative made from a slide, you can enlarge it in the usual manner.

The Kalvar system also lends itself to experimentation. For example, you can make a negative from a color slide, and then bind it slightly out of register with the original for a bas-relief effect. Or you can use the printer to make photographs of small objects—or to make masks to reduce printing contrasts.

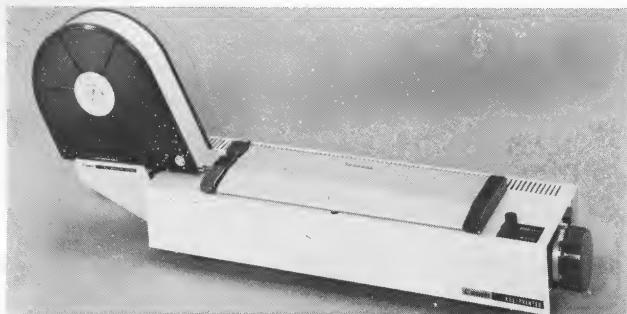
The image in Kalvar film consists of gas bubbles which scatter the light. The density and contrast of the image depend a great deal on the viewing light. A projector produces great contrast, while viewing the slides by a diffused light source may prove disappointing. Image resolution is on the order of 140 lines per millimeter. For a full discussion of the technical aspects of Kalvar imagery, read *Heat Films* by Bill Pierce in the January, 1965 issue.

While Kalvar film and inexpensive amateur printing units have been on the market for quite a number of years, this new setup works fast enough to suit professional and industrial users. Its convenience should equally induce well-heeled amateurs, as well as camera clubs, to splurge a bit. Price of the system, including 100 feet of film, sufficient for 800 duplicates, is \$195. Importer is Canon Camera Co., Inc., 554 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10036.—

February, 1966



Printer, with negative in place, is at left; developer is at right.



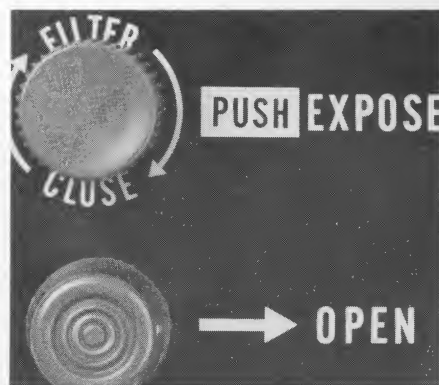
To print, film feeds from left, is placed over original. User brings platen down to hold them in contact, swings filter aside. Automatic timer controls film exposure by U.V. light.



Special Canon/Kalvar mounts make it easy to project Kalvar positives: they have self-adhesive inner surfaces. Simply insert transparency, fold mount over, press together to seal.



Developer processes Kalvar film by heat, passes it automatically. It can handle either 35-mm strips or microfilm aperture cards. Developing temperature is controllable for best result.



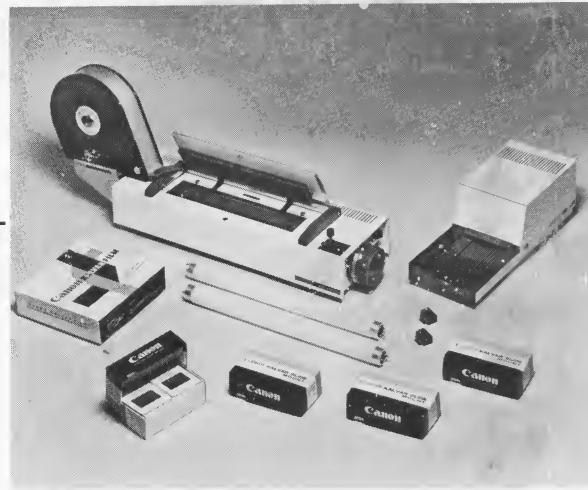
Top of printer has two buttons. Upper one shown serves to flip safelight filter aside for the exposure, other one raises platen.



Temperature of developing unit can be adjusted, up (+) to increase density, or down (—) to prevent damage to film.

Canon KALVAR

PRICE LIST



COMPLETE OUTFIT

\$195.00

KAL-PRINTER Unit, 115 V., 60 Cycle

KAL-DEVELOPER Unit

2 Ultra Violet Lamps

Film Magazine, holds up to 550 Feet

110 Foot Roll of Kalvar Film

4 Boxes each of 45 Self-seal Paper Mounts (35mm aperture)

2 Magnetic Film Holders

SUPPLIES

Kalvar Film – 110 Foot Roll	\$ 4.50
Kalvar Film – 550 Foot Roll	22.00
Paper Mounts, Self-seal, Box of 45	1.80
Ultra Violet Lamp	1.80
Magnetic Film Holder, set of 2	1.00

Canon U.S.A., Inc.

554 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10036
Phone: (212) 581-2970

Canon Meets Tomorrow's Challenges Today

Canon
KALVAR SLIDE

PRINTED IN JAPAN